

## Gentlemen's Vade Mecum : OR THE SPORTING & DRAMATIC COMPAN'N.

On the 3d of January, 1885, was commenced in PHILADELPHIA, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize DRAMATIC LITERATURE, the TURF, SPORTING, and the FASHIONS. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain, when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them, that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

**THE DRAMA**—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invasions comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

**THE TURF**—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

**SPORTING**—Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

**GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS**—A quarterly review will be prepared, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

**MISCELLANY**—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also The American Songster, being a selection of the most popular airs, set to music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also—as all its publication of facts will be authentic; a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our book stores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress; will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By enclosing a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately to the publishers.

Address: SMITH & ALEXANDER, A-TRINIAN BUILDINGS, FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 20. 3t

**LIQUID OPODELDOC**—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER, May 26.

## POETRY.

### THE FARMER.

O! happy he, the happiest of mortal men,  
Who, far remov'd from slavery as from pride,  
Fears no man's frown—nor cringing wants  
to catch  
The gracious nothing of a great man's nod;  
Where the low'd beggar hustles for the bribe,  
The purchase of his honor: where Deceit,  
And Fraud, and circumvention, drest in smiles,  
Hold shameful commerce; and beneath the mask  
Of Friendship and Sincerity, betray  
Him:—nor the stately mansion's gilded pride,  
Rich with what'er the imitative arts,  
Painting or Sculpture, yield to charm the eye,  
Nor shining heaps of massy plate enwrought  
With curious, costly workmanship, allure,  
Tempted not with the pride nor pomp of power,  
Nor parents of ambition, nor the mines  
Of grasping Avarice, nor the poison'd sweets  
Of pamper'd luxury, he pleases his foot  
With firmness on his old paternal fields,  
And stands unshaken. There sweet prospects rise,  
Of meadows smiling in their flow'ry pride,  
Green hills & dales, and cottages embower'd,  
The scenes of innocence and calm delight.  
There the wild melody of warbling birds,  
And cool refreshing groves and murmuring springs,  
Invite to sacred thought, and lift the mind  
From low pursuits to meditate on God.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### JOHN MACTAGGART.

#### A HIGHLAND STORY.

About ninety years ago, a decent Highlander of this name rented two farms upon the promontory of Kintyre or Argyle-shire; one of them a corn farm upon the coast, and the other a sheep farm upon the high grounds about four miles distant. As might be expected from a man in such circumstances, John was a highly respectable character. He had a wife and some sons and daughters, all of whom had arrived at maturity, and few men bore a better appearance at either kirk or market.

One snowy day, in the winter of 1748, a young female, dressed in a style above the vulgar, but apparently travel-worn and weary, passed John's house upon the coast, and contrary to the custom of wayfarers, did not come in. The circumstance excited some surprise in the inmates who remarked that it was strange to see an individual of that kind travelling on such a day and passing without refreshment, the last house she would see for several miles.

In the afternoon, as the storm seemed like to be worse before it would be better, John thought it necessary to go up to his hill farm, to give some directions about saving the sheep. He set off 2 hours before night, mounted on his favorite grey mare; but though that animal had long been accustomed to all kinds of Highland weather, it was dusk before she advanced half way up the moor, and the snow was then taking her up to the belly, and threatened to retard her further progress altogether. John began to feel himself in some danger; but yet his horse had so often served him in cases of peril, that he did not by any means despair.

While honest John was reflecting upon his own case, another of much more hapless description was presented to his view. Almost at his horse's feet, covered beneath a little bush, and half buried in the snow, lay the female who had been observed to pass his door in the course of the day. John instantly dismounted, and raising the head of the unfortunate woman from the ground, learned, from a few whispered words of almost expiring anguish, that she was in a condition the most distressing that the imagination of the reader can conceive.

"Leave me, however," she said in Gaelic, "to the fate which I provoked—for to me death is better than life." John answered in a few soothing words, but found himself unable, for a few moments, to convey any hope that he could save the life of which she seemed so indifferent. To go either back or forward for assistance, seemed in vain, for before he could expect to regain the spot, the wretched lady must have perished from cold, and probably would be buried deep in the snow. To remain with her seemed alike unavailing, for he could not expect to keep either her or himself in life for any considerable length of time, in the midst of such a storm. If the reader will pause for a moment, and consider all the circumstances of the case, he will feel that the perplexity must have been extreme; and perhaps he will hardly believe before-hand, that any means of escaping from it was within the reach of the honest farmer.

A real exigency, however, will sometimes suggest expedients which no deliberate ingenuity could have devised. John instantly resolved upon a sacrifice which, in cold blood, hardly any one of money could have tempted him to perform. With his skene dirk (an unclaspable knife then worn by every Highlander) he cut the throat of his highly valued mare, took out the entrails, and, in the hollow of the warm carcass, deposited the unhappy woman, now almost about to become a mother. Then stripped off his upper coat, which, as remarked, was of

no use to a traveler without a horse, he spread it over the lady, and having whispered to her an assurance that he would return with assistance or himself perish in the attempt, he sat off towards his hill farm, with all the speed that the nature of the way would admit of. As he had calculated, the snow was not so deep upon the high as on the low grounds and he

therefore reached his destination in about an hour.

The whole strength of the household was immediately put in requisition for the benefit of the poor wanderer. The single female servant was left to prepare a warm bed for her reception, along with every comfort which the establishment could furnish. Three shepherds, each provided with a blanket and John himself, boldly faced the storm, and after a toilsome march, reached the place where she lay. To the great joy of Mactaggart, his expedient for preserving animation had been attended with success. Supported by the natural warmth of her rude receptacle and protected both from the wind and snow, the lady was still alive, though no doubt in a very precarious state. To the further joy of Mactaggart—as she murmured forth her thanks for his kind exertions, it was in such a tone as assured him, that, in finding herself the object of such a providential deliverance, a hope had been generated which promised to restore her to the appreciation of existence. With hands not the most gentle that could have been wished, but feelings the tenderest that could have been manifested, John, assisted by the shepherds, removed her from her place of shelter & wrapped her carefully up in the blankets. She was then carried forward by two of the men, relieved by the third, while John himself piloted the way to the cottage. After a tedious march, the procession reached the house in perfect safety, where the lady was immediately put in bed and administered to after the manner proper to individuals in her situation.

Not long after her arrival, she was delivered of a female child, and notwithstanding the absence of many comforts and appliances, which, in the usual circumstances, are thought indispensable, mother and daughter did well. In due time they were removed to the farm house upon the coast, where her protector's family resided; & as the persons concerned were Highlanders, it is needless to say that she was treated by them with the greatest kindness, and welcomed to stay as long as she pleased. Though naturally anxious to be made acquainted with her history, neither Mactaggart nor his wife could venture to make any direct enquiries about it. They soon learned, that indeed the lady herself was more anxious to communicate than they to learn, that she was a WIFE; but her superior manners, and the mystery she assumed, deterred them from asking further. For some months, though far from the despair in which she had been found by Mactaggart, she appeared in very low spirits; but the cloud gradually drew off, and after a twelve month's residence under the roof of her protector, she became as cheerful as she had formerly been dull.

Before this time, John had become excessively attached to his guest, and also to her child, whom he was the more inclined to cherish in as far as several of his own children at this time emigrated to America, along with a great number of his neighbors. His heart indeed was completely devoted to these two interesting strangers, while the lady, on her part, repaid his kindness with an affection only inferior to that of a daughter. One day, however, after she had been fifteen months in his house she went out with her child in her arms, as if to take a walk, and to the inexpressible grief of Mactaggart, she never returned.

The story, reader, does not end here. Its conclusion was as remarkable, in one respect, as its commencement, and that we shall now give. In the first place, however, it must be explained that the lady was a daughter of Maclean of—

in the island of Mull, privately wedded to a young gentleman, whose family residence was upon the opposite coast of Morven. Like Romeo and Juliet, these young persons had formed an attachment in defiance of an inveterate feud between their parents. When Stewart of—learned the state of his son's affections, he hastily procured a commission for him in the navy, and bid him sent off to the station at Minorca, before he could take any measures for acknowledging his bride. On this event, Flora Maclean confessed to her father that she had been secretly married to her lover; but the old man was so averse to an alliance with his rival and enemy, that he commanded her never to say a word of the circumstance, and when a rumor to that effect was circulated, took every opportunity of contradicting it. The passions of her father were of so dreadful a character, that though she soon after found herself in a condition which rendered the avowal of her marriage more than ever necessary, she durst not take any such steps. For some time she hoped that her lover might find some means of rescuing her, but in this she was cruelly disappointed. By the vigilance of her father, every means which he took to correspond with her was balked. At length confounded with the great distress into which she was plunged, without a friend to consult as to her future course, and desperate under the extreme cruelty of

her parents, she determined to attempt her escape. She knew not whither, and with no object but to perish in a land where she might be unknown. Being secured in the manner already related, at once from death and despair, she contrived, while living under the roof of her deliverer, to correspond with her husband. The elder Stewart, in the

meantime died, leaving his sons to inherit his large estates in Morven and Breadalbane. The youth accordingly returned home, and, as had been concerted, his spouse at a certain time left the house of John Mactaggart, in order to meet him. The secret manner of her departure was the result of considerations arising rather from the artificial ideas of society, than from natural feeling. Though grateful & affectionate in the highest degree to her kind protector, she feared to let her extraordinary story follow her into the sphere of life in which she was henceforth to move. John, therefore, that to inform Mactaggart of her intentions could not be done without the risk of a divulgence of her secret, she resolved that even he should never know whom he had saved. Every idea of a pecuniary remuneration for his kindness was precluded by the comfortable circumstances in which he seemed to live.

John, however, was not destined to be always prosperous. Already desecrated by all his children, who joined the tide of emigration then rolling towards North America, he endured a shock more severe than he could well endure, in the loss of the lady and her child. His worldly wealth had much diminished by the provision he was required to make for his children; his own listlessness of mind tended further to injure his affairs; and finally, one or two bad seasons completely ruined him. Just at this crisis, his wife died, and poor John was left quite alone in the world to struggle in his old age with hardships he was ill able to endure. He then wandered from his home, with much the same object as had been once entertained by Flora Maclean, namely, to seek in some place where his poverty and misery would bring no discredit upon his name or kindred. As he afterwards confessed, he was not without money; but it was only enough to furnish the means of putting him under the earth, without assistance from strangers—an object he cherished so warmly, that no extremity of want would have induced him to break in upon the little sum. His course was eastward into Perthshire, and some days he wandered regardlessly on, receiving here and there food and lodging from people nearly as poor as himself. At length he was overtaken in Glendochart by a very severe snow storm, with which he struggled for some hours till he was exhausted. "I once," he thought to himself, "saw a fellow creature from dying in the snow, it seems now likely that such will be my own fate. He was just about to give up all hope, when he arrived at the gate of a respectable mansion, and applying for admission, was kindly received into the kitchen, and satiated with some warm soup by the cook. While he sat by the fire, pondering upon fancies all of which were bitter, a lady came down to give some household orders, attended by a girl of four or five years, who began to play about the kitchen. The lady, seeing the old man's eye fixed upon the child, asked if he had ever seen her before. "Ah," said Mactaggart, in his native language, "I have seen you and her before; it was on a white day that I saw you first, but alas, the blackest day to me I ever knew." The lady was Flora Maclean. Overcome by her feelings, she screamed, and threw herself upon the bosom of her kind protector, where she remained for several minutes in a passion of tears. The noise brought her husband down to see what was the matter, and she speedily explained to him that this old man was he who had saved her own life and that of her child.

John Mactaggart spent all the remainder of his life in this happy mansion, and never took a meal any where, but at the same table with Allen Stewart and Flora Maclean.

## THE INFIDEL MOTHER.

### BY CHATEAUBRIAND.

How is it possible to conceive that a woman can be an atheist? What shall prop up this reed if religion does not sustain her? The feeblest being in nature even on the eve of death, or loss of her charms; who shall support her if her hopes be not extended beyond an ephemeral existence? For the sake of her beauty alone, woman should be pious.

Gentleness, submission, suavity, tenderness, constitute part of the charms which the Creator bestowed on our first mother, and to charms of this kind infidelity is a mortal foe.

Shall woman, who takes delight in concealment—who never discloses more than half of her graces and of her thoughts, whom heaven, formed for virtue and the most mysterious of sentiments, modesty and love—shall woman, renouncing the engaging instinct of her sex, presume with rash and feeble hands, to attempt to withdraw the thick veil which conceals the Divinity? Whom doth she think to please by an effort, alike absurd and sacrilegious? Does she hope by adding her petty and her frivolous metaphysics to the imprecations of a Spinoza, and the sophistry of a Bayle, to give us a higher opinion of her genius? Without doubt

sensible man would unite himself for life to an impious partner?

The infidel wife has seldom any idea of her duties, she spends her days either in reasoning on virtue without practicing its precepts, or in the enjoyment of the tumultuous pleasures of the world.

But the day of vengeance approaches—

Time arrives, leading age by the hand. The spectre, with icy hair and silver hands, plants himself on the threshold of the fomite atheist! she perceives him and shrieks aloud.—Who shall hear her voice? Her husband!—She has none—long has he withdrawn from the theatre of dishonor. Her children! Rained by an impious education, and by maternal example, they concern themselves not about their mother. If she surveys the past, she beholds a pathless waste; her virtues have left no traces behind them. For the first time she begins to be sensible how much more consolatory it would have been to have religion. Unavailing regret! When the atheist, at the term of his career, discovers the missons of a false philosophy; when annihilation, like an appalling meteor, begins to appear above the horizon of death, he would fain return to God, but it is too late: the mind, hardened by incredulity, rejects all conviction.

How different is the lot of the religious woman! Her days are replete with joy, she is respected, beloved by her husband, her children and her household; all place unbounded confidence in her, because they are firmly convinced of the fidelity of one who is faithful to her God. The faith of this Christian is strengthened by her happiness, and her happiness by her faith; she believes in God because she is happy, and she is happy because she believes in God.

## FATALISM.

### BY MATTHEW CAREY.

Moreau de St. Mary, a French exile, who kept a Book-Store in Philadelphia, was a decided believer in destiny. He observed, in a conversation which I held with him on this subject, that one man might fall out of a three story window and be slightly, if at all hurt, while another, in crossing a gutter, or coming down stairs would fall down and break a leg or arm. In proof of his doctrine, he mentioned many of his own remarkable escapes, of which I remember but two: On one occasion, he had been condemned, and was on his way to the guillotine, when one of the Garde National, (a journeyman printer, to whom Moreau had done some kindness,) took hold of him, and asked, "What do you do here?"—crying aloud at the same time, "This man is a good citizen, I know him well." Seizing him by the arm, he dragged him from among the crowd of victims, at a moment when he appeared to be on the verge of eternity.

At another time, he was at Brest, waiting for a wind to sail for this country, having become highly obnoxious to the ruling powers. It had blown for several days due west. At length it veered about, and blew favorable for his voyage. The captain, resolved to profit by it, sent a bellman through the city to summon the passengers to come aboard without delay. St. Mary was seated at table, eating his dinner, but rose from his seat when he heard the bell, although he had but half finished his meal. The ship got immediately under way. She had not been out more than an hour, when a mandat arrived from Paris to arrest Moreau, and bring him to that city for trial, at a time when trial and condemnation were nearly synonymous: A vessel was sent in pursuit, but was unable to overtake him. Thus his life hung by the thread of an hour's duration of the wind in a favorable quarter.

## RICHES.

It is a strange delusion for man to suppose, that happiness consists in riches.—Contentment is not to be found in splendor and magnificence; or why is it that princes have sometimes exchanged the grandeur of a palace for the more simple enjoyments of private life? Why is the contentment of the rich man furrowed with thought and anxiety, while the poor go on their way shouting and exulting in the blessings which God hath given them? Why does the man who has grown in wealth, look back to the days of his poverty, and ask himself why he cannot now rejoice as heartily over the much as he did over the little?

## THE WIDOW'S SOLILOQUY.

"What!" said she, "because I have been married once, shall I refuse to marry again? Shall I not take a second husband, because I have lost a first? That would be a reflection upon the married life. Nay, it would be a sort of slander, as it were, of my first husband, good man! It would be as much as to say he didn't make me happy. And I'll never say that for him though he is dead and gone. I loved him so well and enjoyed his dear society so much, that I never can be satisfied till I get another. And the sooner I get me a second, the more I shall show affection for the first. The world may say what it pleases; but I am sure that the best evidence that any person can give, whether man or woman, that they loved their first partner dearly, is, to take a second as soon as possible after the first is dead."

## ANECDOTE OF BONAPARTE.

One of the ladies, to whom I had the pleasure of being presented during my stay at Eins, was the Countess of H.—. The father of this lady was one of the many conspirators against the life of Napoleon; he was arrested and condemned to death. Before the day fixed for his ex-

ecution, his wife, a high-born German lady, obtained admission to the Emperor, and besought her husband's pardon, in that tone of deep and true feeling, which generally finds an answering chord to vibrate with it in the hearts of others. Napoleon was vexed—distracted—doubting—and deeply touched. The trembling wife stood before him, waiting a double doom. "Madame," he said at length, "while such proof as I have here," (drawing a paper from a bundle that lay on the table,) "while such proof as I have here exists, I cannot pardon your husband." As he spoke, he placed in her hand a paper, in which the crime was surely acknowledged under the signature of the accused. She clasped the scroll firmly, and fixing her eyes on those of Napoleon, read something, even as he turned them from her, which gave her strength to rush towards the guillotine, in instant, the record had blazed and perished. The happy, but trembling woman, once more sought the eyes of the Emperor, but in vain; one hand hid them from her view, and the other waved her from him. The sentence against her husband was revised; and proof of his guilt being imperfect, the doom of death was changed to that of banishment.

**Anecdote—a fact.**—Young John was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation started—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stopping, as it were, in front of the altar, and then disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immoveable—again the good people started, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his load, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it.—The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America. *Baltimore paper.*

**A Discovery!**—The world has been puzzled for a long time to ascertain why a man, when he is engaged in difficult thinking, scratches his head.—The New York Mercantile explains the whole matter, most logically—most conclusively.

**Phrenological.**—Tom Hood, in his novel of Tynley Hall, says that phrenologists have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact that when a man is puzzled, he scratches his head.

The explanation is very simple upon phrenological principles—"when a man is puzzled, he is in intense thought, and his brains in an unusual state of activity, consequently an unusual large quantity of blood is sent into the head, which produces an uncommon feeling in some instances, of fullness, in others, of irritation on the surface. In the former case, the forehead is generally grasped and pressed by the hand, in the latter, the person scratches his head."

**Test of Inebriety.**—It used to be considered a decided case, when a person was so far gone that he "could not see a hole through a ladder." But we think the test applied by Col. Crockett to certain celebrators of the "Extermination party" at Washington still more decisive. *The Spy in Washington*, in a letter dated the 9th inst. speaking of the celebration of the 8th, says the havoc among tumblers, glasses, bottles, &c. is said to have been unprecedented in the annals of Washington celebrations; and adds: "About 9 o'clock to-day, I met the Tennessee Niramad. I made some inquiry of him respecting the convivial scenes of the last night. I gave you his brief description, 'I met,' said he, 'four of the party going home.' Of the four there was not one who could have hit the ground with his hat, at three trials."—*Bull. Pat.*

## JACKSONVILLE, FLA. JAN. 8.

**Seminole Indians.**—We stated in our papers last week that this tribe would probably submit to the U. States authorities, and be removed beyond the Mississippi river, without any resistance. From a gentleman who has since returned from Fort King, we learn that, on the 27th December, about 250 of the tribe met and held a talk. About one half were for emigrating peaceably, and the residue were disposed to show fight. One of the Chiefs said, he had on hand 150 kegs of good powder, and that he never would consent to go until that was expended. The matter was generally considered as settled. Much apprehension was felt by some of the white settlers, that serious mischief would occur before the tribe were removed. Eight or ten families constantly lodge in one house, and are armed to meet emergencies. One house has been recently robbed of furniture, beds, &c.—*Courier.*

## Delegate Elections.

COMMUNICATED.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county of Adams, held at the house of Mr. Henry Carey, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday evening the 20th of January, 1835.—JOHN N. GRAFT was appointed Chairman, and John L. Fuller, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, on motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, to wit: George Smyser, Esq., Hon. Daniel Sheffer, W. N. Irvine, Esq., B. Blake, Esq., and John L. Fuller; who reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Democratic delegates of Adams county, elected to settle a county ticket, prior to the last election, in Convention in September, inadvertently nominated delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, for the nomination of a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for the office of Governor, at the election in October next—that power not being given to said convention by the people, inasmuch as it was not expressly embraced in the call for the election of delegates by the people—and the delegates nominated by that convention viewing it as a departure from the established usages of the party—

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of the several boroughs and townships in the county, be requested to meet at their usual places of holding borough and township elections, on Saturday the 14th day of February next, to elect two delegates from each borough and township, who are to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 18th day of February next, for the purpose of electing three delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th day of March next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth—and also, the selection of delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore or elsewhere, to nominate candidates to be supported by the Democratic party, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of the borough.

JOHN N. GRAFT, Chairman.

JOHN L. FULLER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *Erie*, Capt. Funk, arrived yesterday afternoon from Havre, having sailed on the 24th ult. We have received Paris papers to the evening of the 23d, which contain no news of much importance. Nothing had yet been done in the French Chambers in relation to the American Treaty.

The packet ship *France*, which carried out the President's Message, had not arrived at Havre. She left this port on the 3d of December.

The *Leipsic Gazette* gives the following of the 8th inst. from Berlin:—"It is stated that there will be a new Congress of Ministers in this city in the spring, to devise means for putting an end to the political evils that are desolating the western part of Europe."

The *Courier Francais*, in alluding to the inflexible economy which the Chamber intends to practice, says:—"Let the famous bill for 25 millions be again presented—we defy the Ministers to pass it." The *Constitutionnel*, in remarking on the manifestations of economy in the Chambers, and the hostility of the members to M. Dupin, the President, infers that "the bill for 25 millions has received its death blow."

The active movements among the French fleet at Toulon, gave rise to numerous speculations, as if some expedition was in contemplation. (Can the fleet be coming this way? If so, for what purpose? We shall be prepared for the worst.)

Holland, it seems, was increasing her warlike preparations, having recalled all her soldiers on furlough.

A petition to remove the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena was agreed by the Chambers to be laid before the President of the Council.

The Chamber of Deputies has refused a grant of 20,000 francs to M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber, for expenses incurred by him in his official station.—This circumstance has elicited the following remarks from *Le Constitutionnel*. It is the only allusion, even of the most distant kind, we find any where to the treaty of indemnity to this country.

If the alleged motive of economy were the real cause for rejecting the demand of indemnity, it has nothing to complain of, but will bear in mind this vote, in order to claim from the Deputies of the centres that rigid economy in future which they now display against their President.

These members will doubtless rise in a mass against the bill of 360,000 francs, which has now swollen to the round sum of 1,200,000 fr. The bill for 25 millions has also received its death blow.

It is well understood at Paris, (says the *New York American*), that Mr. Livingston had written to this Government, that the French Ministers would not be prepared to submit to the Chamber the demand for the requisite appropriation, before the beginning of this month. The intermediate arrival—which must soon have occurred—of the President's message, would lead to the same result.

Among the petitions presented to the Chamber on the 20th, was one asking that the "ashes of Napoleon" should be restored to France—this was received with general favor, and referred to the President of the Council. The same desina-

tion was given with like unanimity of feeling to a petition in favor of restoring the *Offices of Napoleon to the Star of the Legion of Honor*.

M. Rouen, the responsible editor of the *National*, of 1834, was condemned by the House of Peers to two years imprisonment and ten thousand francs fine, [2000 dollars,] for a libel on that body.

## THE POLES.

The *N. York Times* contains two letters addressed to the Poles in this country, from friends in Paris. The first is from Prince GARLORISKI: it contained 1000 francs, and expressions of paternal solicitude for the natives of Poland to whom it was addressed.

The other is from Senator NIEMCEWICZ which we subjoin:

"We received the news of your fortunate arrival in the U. States of America with great joy. The deepest felt wishes of your countrymen are directed towards you in yonder hemisphere; we transfer ourselves in mind to the fertile lands granted to you by Congress there, where you will see over your heads but the canopy of heaven, the dwelling of the Almighty; where there is nothing around you but the silence of space, interrupted by the rustling of the primeval forests, or by the voices of unknown animals. The inscrutable sentence of Providence commanded you to seek a new home. Permit me to give you some counsel, as coming from an old man, who knows the country, and who is taught by experience. Begin every thing with God. Before you can build a church, pray in the shadow of a tree, for the deliverance of your country from under her yoke, for your brethren remaining therein, and for those also who are scattered abroad on the whole earth, that they may be purified in the fire of adversity, and some day return to the country of their birth. Be industrious, and behave so as to procure you the esteem and love of the citizens, and secure independence. No community can exist without organization. Choose from among you such men as deserve and are qualified to be trustees of your settlement. Brotherly harmony, and unity of purpose are most required in the beginning, which will be hard. Success will crown your united efforts. Droop not before difficulties. Beware of inconsistent schemes, or planless undertakings. Remember that we are all amongst foreigners, who are ignorant alike of our deeds and of our present true condition. They will judge the whole Polish nation by our actions. How sacred is our duty to keep the honor of Poland, our good name, from being darkened by the least spot. Preserve the language of your forefathers, as a Palladium of our nationality, so, that if our too powerful and cruel foes should succeed in suppressing it in Europe, its relics may remain in America, where oppression and slavery are unknown."

Why does my age & my strength, broken by so many misfortunes, not permit me to see again America, that country which gave me an hospitable asylum during ten years, whose citizen I have the consolation and honor to be; with which I am united by the dearest ties of remembrance and consanguinity! How happy would I be, to end this my miserable life amongst you. A field-stone over my grave in your free country, would be more glorious to me, than the most gorgeous mausoleum in the country of slaves.

"Vivite felices, memores et vitæ nostri; 'Sive erimus, sive non fatis fuisset volent.'"

"JULIAN URSIN NIEMCEWICZ."

MOBILE, Jan. 7.

*Emigrants to Texas.*—There are seventy-six persons now on board the steamboat *Convoy*, lying in this port, who came down as deck passengers, that are on their way to Texas, with the intention of settling in that country. Most of them are hardy and robust in their looks, but we saw some among their number who appear to be running before the fever and ague, and not so far before it either, but that they have a grapple with it now and then. The country to which they are fleeing, we are inclined to think, is exactly the place where they will get cornered. We have heard it said, that even chickens and turkeys in that country have touches of the ague; and at certain seasons of the year, these gallant and stately birds may be seen stalking around their domicile in a perfect state of nakedness, their feathers having been shaken entirely off. This, of course, is hearsay; but we have not a friend in Alabama, that we would counsel to leave a comfortable abode here, to make trial of either the happiness or the ill of that New World. But still we would give a "God Speed" to those who cannot restrain their desire to make the adventure.—*Mercant. Adv.*

*An Example.*—A gentleman near Natchez, has liberated his slaves, about twenty in number, and furnished them with \$200 to \$400 each, to promote their comfortable settlement in Liberia.

It is anticipated that the Whig members of Congress will recommend, unanimously, to the people, some candidate as the successor of President Jackson, before or about the end of the present session.—Their recommendation would go far to produce unanimity elsewhere.

In the report of police proceedings given by the Boston Morning Post, we find the following certificate for rum:

"On one occasion, the prisoner, when his dead infant was laid out in its coffin,

was in the act of striking it, in a paroxysm of drunken fury, and afterwards struck the face of the corpse with such violence, as to distort the countenance, and cause the blood to settle where the fist came in contact with it; and on the evening of the same day, after the funeral of the infant, he almost beat his wife to death, in consequence of which, he was thrust out of the house, and was not permitted to enter it again. Revolting as the assault upon the remains of the child is, it is not one which comes within the censure of any law; nor could any legislator ever have deemed it necessary to protect, by legislative enactment, the corpse of a child from the violence of its father."

*Great Fire at Newark.*—About twelve o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in the extensive Carriage factory of G. and A. K. Carter, in Broad street, in the centre of Newark. This establishment was entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of stock, and work finished and unfinished.

The house and cabinet manufactory of Messrs. L. M. & D. B. Crane were entirely destroyed, together with several other buildings, extending through to Mulberry street. It was 4 o'clock before the fire was got under. The first Presbyterian church was with much effort preserved.

*Rhode Island Senator.*—The Legislature, after twenty unsuccessful ballottings for a Senator of the U. States, has given over the attempt, and no election will probably take place until the May, or June Session. There were eighty-two members in joint ballot, and, of course, 42 were necessary to a choice. Mr. Green, the Whig candidate, had 40 on almost every balloting, Mr. Potter, the opposition candidate, 30, and Mr. Sprague, the candidate of the Antislaverys, generally 11.

*Singular and most important invention.*—Mr. Parker, of the State of New York, has discovered a composition which will harden like a stone, and yet may be worked in a soft state as easily as mortar! Exposure to the weather causes it to petrify and become actual stone, requiring a heavy blow with a hammer to break it.

## Daniel Webster in the Field.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a very large Convention of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, held on Wednesday evening last, DANIEL WEBSTER was unanimously recommended to his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the Presidency. About 450 members attended the meeting. Mr. PICKMAN, President of the Senate, presided in the Convention; Mr. ROCKWELL, Speaker of the other House, acted as Vice President; and Messrs. HEDGECOCK, of Plymouth, and CHAPMAN, of Springfield, as Secretaries.

The Hon. HENRY SHAW, Senator from Berkshire, called the meeting to order, and made some animated remarks on the object of it. Mr. PARSONS offered the resolutions, and was supported by Messrs. STROGES, BLAKE, and DALTON.

The following were the resolutions adopted:—

- 1st. That in the present state of public affairs, it appears to this meeting sensible and expedient that it should express its opinion on the subject of a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, with entire respect, nevertheless, for the opinions and sentiments of other friends of the public liberty, the constitution and laws, throughout the U. States.

- 2d. That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is indispensable to any hope of general union, or of vigorous and successful support, that some citizen should be nominated for that high office, who is generally known throughout the country, who is of acknowledged and pre-eminent ability, and of unquestionable integrity and patriotism; and whose tried attachment to the Constitution of the country may be a sure pledge, that he will stand by it, as it is, obey all its injunctions, submit to all its restrictions upon the executive authority, and administer it in a true republican spirit.

- 3d. That, without derogating in any degree from the high merits or distinguished services of other eminent citizens, this meeting propose to their fellow citizens, throughout the U. States, the name of DANIEL WEBSTER, as a candidate for the Presidency.

- 4th. That we recommend DANIEL WEBSTER as a candidate for this high trust, not as a citizen of Massachusetts, not as one who, if elected, would favor in any special manner, the interests of this State or of any State; but as a citizen of the U. States, as the "man of the country," thoroughly acquainted with all its interests, just and impartial in his regard for the East and the West—the North and the South; known on both continents as one of the most enlightened and powerful advocates of free principles which the age has produced; "an American, in thought, words, and deed," and a most firm, zealous, and eloquent defender of the glorious Constitution under which we live.

- 5th. Resolved, that in proposing Mr. Webster for this elevated station, we are governed solely by an earnest conviction of what is best calculated to produce the welfare of the country, and in supporting him we act ourselves, and we invite others to join us, and act with us under his own watch word, announced by himself, on the field of the first great revolutionary battle, amidst the remains of the gallant band of the soldiers of liberty, and congregated thousands of ardent and patriotic citizens—*Our Country—our whole Country, and nothing but our Country.*

Of the effects of this nomination, how far it will unite the elements of the opposition, or be agreeable to the friends of the other distinguished citizens, who have

at different times been named for the same high office, we are not now prepared to speak. In one thing, however, Massachusetts has been true to her principles.—She has nominated for the highest office in the nation, one of the greatest statesmen and most distinguished citizens. If the day of small things has not yet passed a-

way, if petty intrigue and petty talents must yet make their way to the top, and the people yet labor under the almost fatal infatuation, the legislature of Massachusetts can say, whatever may be the result, "we offered you the chance of doing justice to yourselves and the nation." On the whole, perhaps, it is the true policy of a high minded party, to nominate for office only such men as they think worthy of the place. The consciousness of such a course will sweeten defeat; and success with a different action, can scarcely be gratifying.

U. S. Gaz.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1835.

The Massachusetts nomination has been received here with great satisfaction, as presenting a point round which the anti-Jackson strength in the Northern and Eastern States will be most likely to rally. It is even hoped that the supporters of the present administration, in New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c. who are opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren, will be satisfied to take Mr. Webster as their candidate. There is no doubt, I think, that he will carry Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, & Rhode Island, and there is a strong impression that he may carry even New York.

Among the Union men in South Carolina, Mr. Webster stands so well that he will have a very strong vote in that state; and if the Western states, or any of them, should come out in his favor, he will be elected by the people. Mr. Webster has never been before the people as a candidate, and it appears reasonable in his friends to desire that the universal assent to, and admiration of his great talents, should be concentrated into a focus, and embodied into a vote. It is true, they who oppose him, tell you that he cannot be elected, because of his ancient membership with a party which has long since ceased to exist as a party. But this remains to be seen, and it is desirable to determine by a positive vote, what is the exact extent and force of this prejudice, or whether there really exists any such prejudice. Mr. Webster has never been placed before the nation in any position to test this fact, and it is very probable that the result of this trial will show that the pretended dread of this influence even by some who admit they would wish to see him elected, if it were possible, is hypocritical and unsound.

It is universally admitted, that Mr. Webster has all the qualifications for a President, and that he has defended the constitution ably, and served the country with fidelity and effect. Let it be shewn then, how far his qualifications and services are appreciated by the people. In urging his claims, the friends of Mr. Webster will, if I know them, scorn a resort to interposition of the candidates who may be offered for the support of the anti-Jackson, or rather anti-Van Buren party in other sections of the country. They will advocate his claims steadily, warmly, and to the end, leaving the result to be determined by the patriotism and intelligence of the people.

The H. of Representatives at Washington was occupied nearly the whole of Saturday week, in a discussion which gives a mournful exhibition of the state of party discipline, and of the predominance of that discipline over patriotism. Last year, it is known, Messrs. Gales & Son were elected printers to the House of Representatives, by a small majority, over Blair, the publisher of the *Globe*, while it was well known a majority of the house was decidedly in favor of the administration. This strange result gave occasion to much speculation as to the members who, on such a vote, would dare to kick clear of the administration traces. The vote by ballot prevented the administration siflers from identifying the recusants, and after some impertinencies from the *Globe*, charges of fraud against the tellers and of treachery against the voters, the matter was put to rest, and other streams of governmental patronage were converged towards the *Globe* office. But the matter was one of too much consequence not to occupy the attention of the interested, and accordingly Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That hereafter, in all elections made by the House of Representatives (for officers) the votes shall be given viva voce, each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, (how strange it is, Pennsylvania is always ready to follow a party dictation) sustained the resolution on the ground that if he did not record his vote, some of his constituents might be led to believe that he had voted for the wrong man. He said:—

"He thought there was a peculiar fitness and propriety in the alteration proposed. It was due to the members themselves, and it was due to their constituents, that the change should be made. The present mode of voting is not only an undeserved imputation upon the independence of the members, but it subjects them to unjust imputations. Their political opponents may represent them as having voted for this man or for that man for Speaker or Public Printer, so as to injure them in the estimation of their constituents, & there is no journal or published list of years and ways to put the question to rest."

After such a remark, could it be supposed that any member of "the party" would hesitate how to act?—U. S. Gaz.

We are now accustomed to look one way and row another, and therefore have

prefer Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster for President, to Judge McLean, Judge White, Gen. Harrison, or any other Judge, Gen. or Mr. in the Union. But we are wholly uncommitted, and ready to give any competent Statesman our feeble aid, who may be agreed upon by our political friends on principles we approve.—*Franklin Rep.*

It will be seen from our extracts, that both the French political papers declare, that the appropriation for indemnity, under the treaty with this country, will not pass the Chambers, and the Constitution of the United States will be violated.

25 millions has received its death blow. What effect the receipt of the President's Message, which was daily expected when the *Erie* sailed, will have upon this decision, it is impossible to foretell.—We shall look with interest to the next arrival.

*How it works in Jamaica.*—White emigrants are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers from Europe, to take the places of emancipated negroes, or apprentices, as they are somewhat whimsically denominated. The blacks are, to a great extent, turbulent and refractory, since they have been taken out of the hands of their owners, and it is beginning to be perceived that the island must be cultivated by white laborers if cultivated at all. The "great and glorious" act of the British Parliament—so much lauded among certain people in this country, has undoubtedly left the poor negroes worse off than they were before.—*Cour. & Eng.*

*A Duel.*—One of these mis-called "affairs of honor" took place last week near Washington city, between Mr. Wise, member of Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Coke, his predecessor in, and late competitor for, that station. The challenge was given by the latter, who took offence at some words spoken by his opponent during the canvass, and, as he deserved, his fondness for fight occasioned him the uncomfortable feeling of a ball of lead in his side and a broken arm. Mr. Wise was unhurt.—*York Rep.*

*Not exactly from the Frying Pan into the Fire, but full as bad.*—A prisoner escaped from the jail in Schenectady, New York, during the late cold weather and was found frozen to death in the town of Duaneburgh.

Extract of a letter dated Natchez, January 4th, 1835. "Yesterday was a great day here. Foster, the murderer of his wife, was acquitted and set free, but it was only for a minute or two. Perhaps you may have heard of him before. He was tried for the murder of his wife last year when he killed with a negro whip. He was a planter and is worth 80 or 90,000 dollars, and gave Eli Aulton, one of our best lawyers, 3000 dollars to get him clear of the gallows."

Yesterday at 3 o'clock he was set free, but the moment he made his appearance outside of the Court House, a mob composed of the most respectable citizens of Natchez and the surrounding country, laid hold of him, took him out to the edge of the town and there stripped him, and gave him 150 lashes well laid on with 3 good cowhides.

None but gentlemen of good standing flogged him, and after they had done so until his back was cut to pieces, they got a tar barrel, warmed it and poured it over him, then laid two bushels of feathers on him; after this they made him walk through all the streets in the city followed by a drum and about 1000 people, with all the yells and cries of kill him, whip him again, &c. All this I was an eye witness to.

Whilst whipping him some of the crowd called out for mercy, when one of our first lawyers rose and said "this wife called for mercy when he was killing her and he did not hear her." It was the intention of the populace to have taken him to the river and put him in a canoe without oars, carry him out into the middle of the river and then let him go.—This they did not do, on account of it having been said among the crowd that there were several waiting on the bluff to shoot him. What else will be done with him I do not know."

From the Boston Journal.

*A Ride Gratis.*—We learn that a few days since, while a young lady was crossing one of our streets in the vicinity of the State House, which afford the boys an opportunity to practise their favourite, but exceedingly annoying amusement of coasting, she was struck with a sled, which came with prodigious force, tripped up her heels, and laid her fairly on her back, as a sailor would say, "fore and aft," across the sled. The poor body instead of being overjoyed, was sadly frightened at such an unexpected accession of freight—but the impetus which the vehicle had already acquired was so great that he found it impossible to check its speed; he therefore wisely judged it best to make the most of his bargain, and with admirable presence of mind steered the sled with great care, avoiding all obstacles, at the same time bawling out with the lungs of a Stentor, "Hold on Ma'am, hold on—keep your feet well up and there is no danger." The double loaded sled sped with the velocity of an arrow—and the astonished damsel, who never travelled at such a rate before, and probably never will again, even on a railroad, or in an air balloon, found herself, before she had hardly time to take breath or scream for assistance, safely landed at the bottom of the hill!

## BUYING A FLEET.

It is rarely that a single mercantile house in our largest cities makes a purchase of a whole fleet of ships, especially ships of war, yet we find in the subjoined paragraph from the *Erie* (Pa.) Gazette, that a mercantile house in the interior

States and British naval force on Lake Erie.

"The Queen Charlotte, the flag ship of the British fleet, captured by Com. Perry in the ever memorable battle on Lake Erie, was raised, on Monday last, from the place where she had been sunk in the Bay of Presque Isle, and safely moored ashore."

We understand that she is perfectly sound, and, in the opinion of good judges, worth more than when first launched from the stocks. This ship with two others, the *Detroit*, (British) and the American brig,

were sent for preservation, in out Bay about 20 years since. At the breaking up of our naval stations, these vessels, together with most else of the public property, were sold, and have now become the property of Messrs. Miles & Leach, of this borough, who have succeeded in raising the Queen Charlotte, and intend raising the others. We understand it to be the intention of the owners to fit her out, either brig or ship rigged, and put her into the Chicago trade.

*Infamous.*—The building for public worship, in Pikeland township, Chester county, denominated St. Peter's Church, was set fire to, as is supposed, by some incendiary, on the night of the 20th ult. and entirely consumed. Circumstances indicate that the fire was communicated from the cellar; there had been no fire in the building for several days. The fire was far advanced before it was discovered, and the whole building, which cost 4 or 5000 dollars, was consumed; the silver cups, and other church furniture, and an organ estimated at 7 or 800 dollars, was entirely destroyed. The Trustees of the Society offer a reward of \$200 for the detection of the villain, and the adjoining congregation of St. Zion have added \$50 more.

WASHINGTON, (Pa.) Jan. 13. Stevens, who committed the assault on Judge Baird, appeared at the last term of the Court of Fayette county, plead guilty and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the county for the term of one year, to pay a fine of fifty dollars and cost of prosecution, and to enter into a recognizance of \$1,000, with two sureties, each in the sum of \$500 more, to keep the peace; and stand committed until this sentence be complied with.

At the last Court of Fayette county holden on Monday the 5th inst. a rule was granted upon eleven of the attorneys of said Court, to show cause why their names should not be erased from the roll of attorneys; for publishing of the Court the libel that "public confidence has been withdrawn from the Court." Upon the hearing, Messrs. Dawson, Austin, Flanniken, Williams, Howell, Patterson, Wells, and Dextford, were stricken from the roll. We regret exceedingly that these gentlemen refused to make any concessions or explanations, thus rendering it imperative on the court to strike off their names, and hope that the affair may yet be satisfactorily adjusted, so as not to compromise the dignity of the Court.

*NOVEL EXAMINATION.* The foot of the Chinese Lady was this morning examined, divested of its covering, by several eminent physicians of this city, in company with some of their friends, by invitation of the conductors of the exhibition. They expressed themselves highly gratified, and, for the satisfaction of the public, as to the real size of the foot, without being shortened or tightened by bandages, were polite enough to leave the following document, with their signatures:

We, the undersigned, having inspected the foot of the Chinese Lady, along Moy, divested of its covering, find the dimensions to be as follows:—Length of foot from heel to the end of great toe, 4 3/4 inches; from heel to the end of the small toe, 2 1/2 inches; round the ankle, 6 8-10 inches; and also certify that the model exhibited to us by the proprietor, is a good representation of the general appearance of the real foot.

R. Harlem, W. W. Ruschenberger, J. Randolph, W. E. Horner, G. Emerson, Jos. Peace, M. Morgan, John Bell.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1835.

*HENRY CLAY.*—The Ohio State Journal says that it is thoroughly convinced that Mr. Clay is the first choice of the Whigs in Ohio.

We have no doubt that the editor of the Journal is right—and we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. CLAY is the first choice of the Whigs in every State of the Union; and furthermore, we believe that he is the strongest man in the opposition ranks; and that he will be more likely to unite the Whigs, than any other candidate that can be selected.—We know that there are some persons, who entertain a different opinion, and who are looking out for a new candidate. Gen. HARRISON is, undoubtedly, (next to Mr. Clay) the most formidable and the fairest candidate that has been offered; but notwithstanding the favorable, and even fervid reception which the announcement of his name has received in numerous prints and at several public meetings, we have resolved to adhere to Mr. CLAY to the last, and support him if he is a candidate, in preference to any other man.—*Pittsburg Statesman.*

Mr. Rothschild is said to have waited on the Duke of Wellington soon after his appointment to the Premiership, to know whether he intended any change in the foreign policy of the country. The Duke declined answering him, whereupon the great Stock dealer said he should consider his silence as indicative of a change, and act accordingly. This alarmed the Duke, who then declared that he knew of no intended change. Thus the money of a Jew controls the fate of the world!

"Do you like novels?" said Miss Languish to her up country lover.

"I can't say," answered he, "for I never ate any; but, I tell you what, I'm tremendous at a young possum!"



**ADAMS SENTINEL.**  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Feb. 2, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 50 & 4 62.

The Committee of the Senate of the U. States, who have been investigating the affairs of the General Post-Office, made a very long report on Monday last, in which they disclose most startling facts, shewing that the grossest corruption and imposition have been practised upon the Government. Amongst other details of imposition, they state that one mail-contractor alone [Mr. Reeside] has received from the Department, the enormous sum of \$110,194 85, "without any warrant of law or justice." The exposure has produced an unusual degree of excitement in the Senate—and indeed calls loudly for the interposition of the Representatives of the People. A complete re-organization of the Department is recommended; and is certainly called for by the alarming exposures now made.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the General Post Office is deeply in debt—its accounts and reports irregular, unsatisfactory, and, in many instances, untrue—that large sums of public money have been wasted, and paid over to favored individuals upon false pretences—and that its conduct and administration are justly the subject of public complaint, and demand a radical reform.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Rhode Island have passed a resolution approving of Mr. Clay's bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the different States. We are pleased to see it; and we wonder much that there should be a diversity of opinion upon this subject in any of the old States. We hope to live to see that day, when the film of party prejudice shall be removed from the eyes of the American people, and the inestimable public services of HENRY CLAY shall be duly appreciated.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.  
In the House, yesterday, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Forner, and lies on the table one day of course.

Whereas, the act entitled "an act to establish a general system of education," is considered to be premature in its operation, and consequently at present useless and burdensome—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the act entitled "an act to establish a general system of education," passed the 1st day of April, 1834, shall not go into operation, or take effect, until the 1st of March, 1840, & that the same is hereby suspended until that time.

In the House of Representatives, on the 22d, Mr. SHERRY presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, praying for an investigation in the affairs of the Bank of Marietta, in Lancaster County; also, one from the guardian of Jane Galloway, daughter of Major Samuel Galloway, an officer of the late war, praying for relief—also, one for the adoption of the system for the regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth, recommended by the military convention of 1832—also, a document in support of the claim of Amelia Matthews.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.  
In the SENATE, yesterday, a Debate of unsurpassed interest, vivacity, and even vehemence, took place, which turned principally upon the alarming exposures contained in the Reports from the Post Office Committee, but which arose incidentally on a very different subject, viz: the presentation of the Resolutions of the Alabama Legislature, instructing the Senators of that State to vote to expunge from the Journal the Resolution of the Senate at its last Session, censuring the conduct of the President in the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the U. States. The purpose was avowed of making a motion to that effect; and the motion was rather invited than excepted to on the other side. Objection, however, was made to receiving these Resolutions from Alabama, because they were not in any manner addressed to the Senate, and because they purported to instruct the Senators from that State to do what they had no constitutional power to do, viz: to mutilate the journal of that body. Finally the subject was disposed of by being laid on the table for the present, on motion of Mr. SMITH of Connecticut.

In the House of Representatives, besides other morning business, Mr. Adams, of Mass. submitted a Resolution requesting the President of the U. States to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence with the Government of France, and any despatches received from the Minister of the U. States at Paris, not hitherto communicated to the House in relation to the failure of the French Government to carry into effect any stipulation of the Treaty of the 4th July, 1834. The House then took up the Annual General Appropriation Bill, & after spirited debate, the amendment of Mr. Vance, heretofore mentioned, was agreed to by 110 votes to 92. The residue of the day was spent upon the same bill.

Extract of a letter, dated HUNTINGDON, (Pa.) Jan. 26.  
The inhabitants of this place were much pleased this morning, with the apprehension of one of a gang of counterfeiters who had infected this section, (Cecil and Lycoming counties,) for some time, passing tens on the Pennsylvania Bank, remarkably well executed. They found \$3000 secreted in his saddle.

*A Prediction accomplished.*—About five and twenty years ago, when the venerable Col. Stevens, of Hoboken, first applied to the Legislature of New Jersey for liberty to construct a Rail Road across that State, he was asked rather in derision, how fast he intended to travel on his hobby. He replied, with his usual enthusiasm, that he expected, at some future day, steam carriages would run on New Jersey Rail Roads as fast as their pigeons flew. A few days ago, one of the locomotive engines of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, while running at great speed, with no cars attached, came upon a flock of pigeons. The birds flew in the line of the Road, but the locomotive overtook them and killed two of their number. *Jour. of Com.*

The Legislature of Louisiana have elected Charles Gayarre, Esq., U. States Senator in the place of Mr. Waggaman. Mr. G. is an administration-man. The New Orleans Advertiser, a Whig paper, says:—"Thus with a whig majority of six votes on joint ballot, have we lost this most important election. We owe it to obstinacy on the part of some, but principally, to several whigs having betrayed their party and their principles, to satisfy personal feelings. Shame on them, say we. They are marked, and must never again expect to be counted as belonging to our ranks." *U. S. Gaz.*

*Worth of a Church.*—Trinity Church in this city is said to be worth twenty millions of dollars! and its capital is every day increasing.—*N. Y. Sun.*

According to a report from the Auditor General, the whole amount of \$5 bank bills, of the various banks of this Commonwealth, now in circulation, is \$2,014,525.

One hundred and seventy-one petitions and remonstrances were presented to the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Thursday week.

The trials of the men implicated in the murders committed on the Baltimore Rail Road are closed at Annapolis, Md.—Terence Coyle, and Patrick Gallagher, were found guilty of murder in the second degree—sentence 18 years to the penitentiary: Owen Murphy was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentence of death pronounced upon him by Judge Kilgour. The other trials have been removed to Baltimore county court.

*Parisian Manners.*—There are 200,000 persons every night at the theatres; five public libraries are constantly full; and 100 cabinets de lecture. You will find about an equal number of celebrated dancing masters, and of celebrated teachers of mathematics; and the municipality pays one third more for its fetes than it does for its religion.

## POSTSCRIPT.

A daring attempt was made on Friday last, to assassinate the President of the U. States. Whilst he was in attendance at the Capitol, on the occasion of the funeral of Warren R. Davis, member of Congress, a man named Lawrence, a painter, of Washington, stepped forward in front of the President, and snapped a pistol at him, the percussion-cap of which exploded without igniting the powder! Before he could be seized, he drew a second pistol, and snapped it at the President—& as before, the cap of that lock exploded without igniting the powder!! What a striking interposition of Divine Providence! He was taken before Judge Cranch, and, after examination, fully committed for trial. He is supposed to be insane, although no evidence of it was produced on his examination.

The long agony is over, in Virginia, and Benjamin Watkins Leigh is re-elected to the U. Senate.

An unsuccessful attempt to elect a U. S. Senator, was made in the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday last. John Quincy Adams is one of the candidates.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas Haines, of Little Pipe-creek, Frederick county, was killed by the branch of a tree which he was felling, striking him on the head and fracturing his skull.

**Phrenokosmian Society**  
or  
**Pennsylvania College.**

THIS Society will celebrate its Fourth Anniversary in the Presbyterian Church, on the Evening of the 20th inst. at 6 1/2 o'clock. Several Addresses, with appropriate music, may be expected.

The citizens of the Borough, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. C. KUNKEL,  
A. R. STEVENSON,  
P. WILLARD,  
J. R. KEISER,  
W. C. HARRY,

Feb. 2.

**WANTED,**  
On the 22d ult. by the Rev. J. Ruthraff, Mr. John Sanders, to Miss Hetty Johns—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Joseph Harmon, to Miss Lydia Woy—both of Abbotstown.

On the 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. John Beard, jun. of Hanover, to Miss Catharine Stauffer, of Copowago township.

On the 20th, by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. Nathan Warren, of Perry county, to Miss Juliana Widome, of Cumberland county.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. C. Pitman, Calvin Mason, Esq. of York, to Miss Hannah B. daughter of Mr. C. Comegys, of Philadelphia.

**HYMENEA!—EXTRAORDINARY.**  
In the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana on Thursday last, by the Hon. J. M. Treadway, Mr. Isaac Marts to Miss Lavinia M. Cormic, and by the same at the same time and place, Mr. Moses Marts to Miss Tabitha M. Cormic, all of that county.

Cupid is an eccentric as well as a mischievous & frolicsome rogue. It is said he is blind—but we shall never doubt it, after the striking coincidence he has perpetrated in the aforesaid matches. Messrs. Isaac and Moses are twin brothers; Misses Lavinia and Tabitha are twin sisters. The first pair are the older-born the second pair the younger born. The brothers were born on the 27th day of May, 1812; the sisters were born on the 27th day of May, 1810; all were married on the 27th day of May, 1834. The brothers resemble each other so nearly, as also the sisters, that Judge T. tells us it puzzled him exceedingly to tell which was which.

## DIED.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Nancy Gallagher, wife of Mr. Samuel Gallagher, of Cumberland township.

On the same evening, Isabella Maria, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Randolph, of Liberty township, aged about 1 year.

At his residence in Union Town, Frederick county, Md. on Wednesday last, Major Alexander McIlheny, formerly of this county, in the 56th year of his age.

On Thursday last, at Washington City, the Hon. Warren R. Davis, member of Congress from South Carolina.

In Jerusalem, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Rev. Wm. Thompson, of the Palestine Mission. "Mrs. T's remains repose on Mount Zion, hard by the tomb of David."

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OWING to the unexpected number of Scholars under the District System, the Board of School Directors have found it necessary to establish TWO additional Schools in the Borough. These Schools are confined to the reception of female children between the ages of 4 and 7 years, and of male children between the ages of 4 and 8 years. The Borough is divided into Two Districts.

No. 1 includes all south of Middle-street, and one of the Squares north of it, from J. Ziegler's, by Dickey & Himes', Arnold's, Wray's, and Degroff's, to the place of beginning. The School-house for this District, is the one at present occupied by Miss Scanlan, in High-street, near the College.

No. 2 includes all north of Middle-street, with the exception of the Square above mentioned. The School-house for this District is the house of Mr. Wray, on the corner of York and East-streets.

Teachers have been appointed, and enter upon their duties this day.  
By order of the Board,  
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.  
Feb. 2, 1835.

## FOR RENT.

I Offer for Rent my House, & Four Acres of Ground, in the Town of Mummaburg, for the term of one or two years. Any person wishing to rent this property, can have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber.  
JACOB B. STICK.  
Feb. 2.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 6th day of March next, at the residence of the subscriber, 1 1/2 miles north of Gettysburg, near the Carlisle road, the following property, viz.

Seven head of Horses, and Horse-Gears, Cows, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Dearborn, one-breed and one narrow-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Utensils, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also—at the same time and place, THE FARM on which he resides, containing 55 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of J. Blocher and others. The improvements are in good order.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by.

CHARLES M'ALEER.

## Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Discount Bank and

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

## Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Capt.

## TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

That Tavern-Stand, situated in Petersburg, Adams county, Pa. formerly owned by ISAAC SADLER, consisting of a large and convenient House, Brick Back Building, good yard, a first rate Stable now putting up, with excellent water.—The public elections are held at the house.  
PHILIP KUNTZ.  
Feb. 2.

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Tuesday the 3rd day of March next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL ALLEN.  
Feb. 2.

## Potter's Catholicon.

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of  
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

A Resolution of the Board of School Directors of Straban township, Adams county, was unanimously adopted, that the Secretary be requested to have published the proceedings of this meeting, together with the following Notice to the people of the several Districts of Straban township.

The Township of Straban was divided into the following School Districts:

1st Distr. To commence on the township line on the Hanover road, near Daniel Comfort's, along said line east to the road at John Bowman's, west on said road to Wm. Van Orsdel's, thence on a straight line to a point east of and near Jacob Cassatt's jun., thence to the forks of the road near Jacob Cassatt's sen., thence west to a point in the State Road, near Wm. Gilliland's, passing by the meeting-house, south along said road to a point near Peter Culp's, thence east to a point in the Hunters-Town road, near Garret Brinkerhoff's, passing between Michael Wade's and Robert M'Ilheny's, thence on a straight line to Jacob Taughnabugh's house, on the Bonaughtown road, thence on a straight line to the Hanover road, near D. Comfort's, along said road, to the place of beginning.

2d Distr. Commencing at John Bowman's, thence along the township line to Samuel Hoffman's, thence on a straight line to the cross-roads at Jacob Cassatt's sen., thence along the line of the first district to John Bowman's, place of beginning.

3d Distr. Commencing at Samuel Hoffman's, thence along the township line to the Pinegrove road, "stone jug," east on said road to the State road, south to a point near Wm. Gilliland's, thence along the first district line to Jacob Cassatt's sen., thence to S. Hoffman's, the place of beginning.

4th Distr. Commencing on the township line at the "stone jug," along said line to a point south of Fleming Gilliland's, thence east to a point in the State road, near widow Brinkerhoff's, placing Henry-Wurtz in the district, thence along said road to the Pinegrove road, thence to the place of beginning, placing Peter Eyster in the district.

5th Distr. Commencing at the point near F. Gilliland's, along the township line to the Turnpike-bridge crossing Rock creek, thence along the old Hunterstown road to the point near Garret Brinkerhoff's, thence along the first district line to P. Culp's, thence to the point near Widow Brinkerhoff's, thence along the 4th district line to the place of beginning.

6th Distr. Commencing at the Turnpike bridge, Rock-creek, along the township line to the Hanover road, near D. Comfort's, thence along the line of the 1st district to the point near Garret Brinkerhoff's, in the Hunterstown road, along said road to the bridge, the place of beginning.

## NOTICE.

THE people of the several Districts above-mentioned are requested to meet in the several School Districts on the 13th of February inst. and then and there determine whether they will or will not agree to give up the several School-houses for public purposes, and to appoint and send a Delegate to meet the School Directors, at the house of A. King, Esq. Hunters-Town, on the 14th of February inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place, should any District be not represented by a Delegate, it will then be considered by the Board of Directors, that such District refuses to give their School-house for Public School purposes, and provision will be made, accordingly of the same.

By order of the Board,  
JAMES GREGORY, Sec'y.  
Feb. 2, 1835.

N. B. It is contemplated by the Board, that if the School-house, now called Campbell's, should be given for Public School purposes, to remove it to a point on the State road near to Mr. Wible's.

## Anniversary Celebration OF THE Philomathean Society OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

THE fourth anniversary celebration of the above named Society will take place in the Presbyterian Church, on the Evening of the 13th of February next, at half past 6 o'clock, to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity, together with any at a distance, who may wish, are respectfully invited to attend. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion, and the Citizen's Band of Gettysburg will perform.

JOHN LEEVER,  
A. B. SHUMAN,  
T. W. RUDISH,  
E. B. OLMSTED,  
C. C. BAUGHMAN,  
Jan. 26.

## FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent or Sale, the well-known

## Tavern-Stand,

now in the occupancy of Henry Hoffman, situate about 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike Road.—There are 15 Acres of Land attached to said Stand—of which 11 are cleared, and 4 in good Timber. The improvements are

## Two 2-story Houses,

(the one brick, the other rough-cast,) a log Barn, and a Shop. There are a number of choice Fruit-trees, (Peach and Apple,) and a well of excellent water, never known to fail.

The terms will be made known by calling on the subscriber, who resides in Gettysburg.

JOHN SLENTZ.

Jan. 26.

## STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Straban township, some time in October last,

3 Wethers, 2 Ewes,

and 1 BUCK. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

J. & H. SELL.

Jan. 26.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL BEAMER, Sen. late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, will make payment to the subscriber on or before the 21st of March next. And all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber, without delay. The Administrator resides in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.

PHILIP BEAMER, Adm'r.

Jan. 12.

## DR. H. SMYSLER

INTENDS to remove to Pittsburgh somewhere about the 1st of March; and desires those who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts, previous to that time, if convenient. To those who entrusted themselves to his professional skill, he tenders his thanks; and the inhabitants of the County generally, he bids an affectionate farewell.

Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN KUHN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st of July next. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Germany township.

HENRY SPALDING, Adm'r.

Jan. 5.

## THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose.

By the most celebrated Authors.

PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

BY L. A. GODEY.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Feb. 2.

## NOTICE.

THOSE persons who gave Notes to JAMES STEWART, for Property purchased at his Vendue on the 20th of March last, and have not, as yet, lifted them—as well as those indebted to him in any other manner—are desired to call and settle the same with the subscriber, on or before the 7th of February next. Liberal indulgence having been already given, it is expected that this notice will be sufficient.

DAVID STEWART,

Agent for J. Stewart.

Hamilton township, Jan. 26.

## Doctor Schmucker's

## POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed by the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the (Theol.) Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1.

## JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

Office in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

## Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Leguees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 3rd day of March next, viz.

The account of Joseph Ritter, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Valentine Steer, deceased.

The account of Daniel Longenecker & Wm. Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Anthony Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Adam Myers, Guardian of Margaret Long.

The account of John Hartman & Peter Hartman, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Hartman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the Estate of John Albert, deceased, who was Administrator of the Estate of Conrad Weaver, deceased.

The account of David Meach, Guardian of Hannah, Sarah & Jacob Spangler.

The account of Conrad Snyder, Executor of the Estate of Mary Spangler, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers and Peter Myers, Executors of the Estate of Peter Myers, deceased.

The account of Ephraim Swops, Executor of the Estate of Solomon Stonestier, deceased.

The account of Robert King, Guardian of Elizabeth Wilson.

The account of do. Guardian of Ann Wilson.

The account of John Bittinger, Guardian of George Bittinger.

The account of Jonathan, C. Foster, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Shilt, deceased.

The account of Jacob Weldy, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Miller, deceased.

The account of Daniel Bower, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Solomon Bower, deceased.

The account of George Snyder, Executor of the Estate of Henry Hake, Esq. deceased.

The account of Jacob Shedy, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Jacoby, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
Jan. 24, 1835.

## Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Monday the 23d of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—and each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Jan. 26.

## DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

## RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

# RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

## Of Adams County, Penn.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: From the ninth day of January, 1834, to the ninth day of January, 1835, both days included:—

## DR.

|                                                                                          | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|
| To outstanding Tax, January 9, 1834, at last settlement,                                 | 4,608    | 76   |
| Tax assessed 1834,                                                                       | 12,151   | 87   |
| Fines & Verdict fees in Lands of P. Heagy, Esq.                                          | 269      | 51   |
| Do. do. W. S. Cobean, Esq.                                                               | 349      | 64   |
| Verdict fees in hands of J. Bell, jun. Esq.                                              | 48       | 00   |
| Fees and releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax chargeable to R. Smith, | 375      | 18   |
| Fees and releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax chargeable to W. Laub,  | 198      | 72   |
|                                                                                          | 18,001   | 68   |
| Balance due Treasurer,                                                                   | 706      | 37   |
|                                                                                          | \$18,708 | 05   |

The Taxes ass'd for 1834, are as follows:

| Collectors.          | Townships.   | County Tax. | State Tax. | State Tax on Notes, &c. |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Allen Robinette      | Latimore     | \$387 92    | \$151 86   | \$11 18                 |
| Isaac Treat          | Hamilton     | 663 68      | 200 85     | 45 37                   |
| Val. Hollinger       | Reading      | 825 42      | 333 65     | 27 02                   |
| John Lough, sen.     | Berwick      | 669 23      | 267 48     | 54 20                   |
| Joel Bower           | Huntington   | 626 31      | 219 35     | 16 18                   |
| Nathan Wright        | Menallen     | 843 86      | 337 39     | 19 04                   |
| John Robinson        | Hamiltonban  | 813 73      | 311 94     | 26 80                   |
| Chr. Christman       | Borough      | 686 70      | 274 93     | 102 07                  |
| Daniel Gitt          | Conowago     | 660 37      | 266 44     | 22 82                   |
| A. King, Esq.        | Straban      | 893 87      | 357 43     | 8 20                    |
| Daniel Bream         | Tyrone       | 373 60      | 150 77     | 7 66                    |
| H. Brinkerhoff, Esq. | Mt. Pleasant | 975 33      | 300 08     | 13 44                   |
| William Gitt         | Germany      | 729 11      | 292 30     | 25 45                   |
| David Wills, Esq.    | Franklin     | 901 99      | 361 01     | 20 17                   |
| Abraham Waybright    | Liberty      | 656 69      | 262 50     | 23 06                   |
| J. W. McAllister     | Mountjoy     | 510 63      | 218 09     | 8 26                    |
| Peter Frey           | Cumberland   | 860 03      | 314 49     | 27 50                   |
|                      |              | \$12,150 87 | \$4,863 65 | \$459 02                |

The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors:

| Collectors.             | Townships.    | Dolls.  | Cts. |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|------|
| 1827. Caleb Beales, jr. | Latimore      | 32      | 09   |
| 1829. Jesse Seabrooks   | Hamiltonban   | 2       | 00   |
| 1831. James Renshaw     | Germany       | 4       | 07   |
| Nicholas Groupt         | Huntington    | 51      | 95   |
| James Scott             | Liberty       | 251     | 88   |
| Jacob Smith             | Menallen      | 90      | 72   |
| 1832. Robert Thompson   | Cumberland    | 13      | 89   |
| 1833. John Walman       | Conowago      | 77      | 05   |
| Frederick Stockeager    | Mountjoy      | 41      | 07   |
| James Patterson         | Hamilton      | 80      | 73   |
| Joseph Walker           | Cumberland    | 114     | 20   |
| John Scott              | Liberty       | 64      | 28   |
| James A. Thompson       | Borough       | 80      | 20   |
| George Deardoff         | Latimore      | 82      | 72   |
| George Myers            | Franklin      | 111     | 32   |
| Jacob Bream             | Tyrone        | 47      | 69   |
| John Walcott            | Menallen      | 101     | 08   |
| David Nickell           | Huntington    | 108     | 47   |
| 1834. Allen Robinette   | Latimore      | 264     | 78   |
| Isaac Treat             | Hamilton      | 558     | 68   |
| Valentine Hollinger     | Reading       | 145     | 42   |
| John Lough, sen.        | Berwick       | 101     | 23   |
| Joel Bower              | Huntington    | 531     | 25   |
| Nathan Wright           | Menallen      | 473     | 86   |
| John Robinson           | Hamiltonban   | 367     | 87   |
| Christian Christman     | Borough       | 5       | 20   |
| Daniel Gitt             | Conowago      | 304     | 74   |
| Abraham King, Esq.      | Straban       | 340     | 02   |
| Daniel Bream            | Tyrone        | 257     | 60   |
| H. Brinkerhoff, Esq.    | Mountpleasant | 826     | 04   |
| William Gitt            | Germany       | 471     | 11   |
| David Wills, Esq.       | Franklin      | 234     | 19   |
| Abraham Waybright       | Liberty       | 119     | 11   |
| John W. McAllister      | Mountjoy      | 135     | 03   |
| Peter Frey              | Cumberland    | 235     | 03   |
|                         |               | \$6,592 | 35   |

\* Since paid in full. † Since paid in part.

## CR.

By Commissioners' Orders, as follows, viz.

|                                                                                         | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|
| Auditors' pay                                                                           | 22       | 50   |
| Tuition of poor children                                                                | 1475     | 00   |
| Sundry bills of costs paid Sheriff and others                                           | 566      | 25   |
| Assessors' pay                                                                          | 296      | 00   |
| Collectors' fees and releases                                                           | 555      | 44   |
| Fox Scaps.                                                                              | 25       | 34   |
| Treasurer of Poor-house funds                                                           | 2800     | 00   |
| Grand Jury and Constables' pay                                                          | 271      | 74   |
| General Jury and Constables' pay                                                        | 870      | 71   |
| Work done at Public Buildings                                                           | 682      | 37   |
| Commissioners' pay                                                                      | 306      | 00   |
| Clerk's pay                                                                             | 199      | 81   |
| Court crier's pay                                                                       | 53       | 29   |
| Road views and damages                                                                  | 481      | 00   |
| Sundry persons for Printing                                                             | 520      | 00   |
| Wood for Court-house and Prison                                                         | 120      | 00   |
| Officers of Election, pay                                                               | 343      | 69   |
| Directors of Poor, pay                                                                  | 60       | 00   |
| Coroner's fees                                                                          | 45       | 77   |
| Jailor, for keeping prisoners                                                           | 323      | 70   |
| John Welsh, for building Bridge                                                         | 600      | 00   |
| James Bell, jun. Sheriff fees for summoning Jurors                                      | 75       | 00   |
| Philadelphia Prison, keeping Convicts                                                   | 179      | 89   |
| C. Christman, Tax on Quit Rents                                                         | 3        | 31   |
| Wm. S. Cobean, Verdict fees overcharged                                                 | 248      | 12   |
| Philip Heagy, do, do                                                                    | 55       | 00   |
| D. Horner, medical attendance on prisoners                                              | 13       | 75   |
| A. Rowan, apprehending horse-thief, &c.                                                 | 25       | 70   |
| Interest on Note in Bank                                                                | 88       | 00   |
| Recording Bonds                                                                         | 8        | 75   |
|                                                                                         | \$11,298 | 01   |
| By Outstanding Tax                                                                      | 6,592    | 35   |
| Balance of Verdict fees and fines in P. Heagy's hands                                   | 214      | 51   |
| Quit Rents in James A. Thompson's hands, outstanding                                    | 49       | 00   |
| Do. in C. Christman's hands, outstanding                                                | 79       | 00   |
| Fees and releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax chargeable to R. Smith | 375      | 18   |
| Treasurer's Salary                                                                      | 100      | 00   |
|                                                                                         | \$18,708 | 05   |

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the Ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Robert McIlheny,  
John Brough,  
John Mussetman, } Comm'rs.

# AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, FROM THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1834, TO THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1835—both days included:—

W. Laub, Treasurer, &amp; Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

## DR.

|                                                                                                              | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|
| To outstanding Tax January 9th, 1834                                                                         | 4,608    | 76   |
| Tax assessed for 1834                                                                                        | 12,151   | 87   |
| Jury fines and verdicts in P. Heagy's hands                                                                  | 269      | 51   |
| Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean                                                                                        | 349      | 64   |
| Jury Verdicts in James Bell's hands                                                                          | 48       | 00   |
| Fees and Releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax, chargeable to Robert Smith, late Treasurer | 375      | 18   |
| Fees and Releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax, chargeable to William Laub, Treasurer      | 198      | 72   |
| Balance due Treasurer                                                                                        | 706      | 37   |
|                                                                                                              | \$18,708 | 05   |

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Taxes on Real and Personal Property assessed within the County of Adams for the use of the Commonwealth, up to the ninth day of January, 1835, with the amount of exonerations and fees allowed Collectors, and the amount paid into the hands of Wm. Laub, Treasurer.

## DR.

|                                                                              | Dolls.  | Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Amount outstanding at last settlement on increase of County Rates and Levies | \$3,438 | 24   |
| Amount of County Rates and Levies for 1834                                   | 5,321   | 67   |
|                                                                              | \$8,759 | 91   |

## CR.

|                                                                                          | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|
| By cash paid on Commissioners' orders                                                    | 11,298   | 01   |
| Outstanding Tax                                                                          | 6,592    | 35   |
| Balance of Jury verdicts and fines in P. Heagy's hands                                   | 214      | 51   |
| Quit Rents in James A. Thompson's hands, outstanding                                     | 49       | 00   |
| Do. in C. Christman's hands, outstanding                                                 | 79       | 00   |
| Fees and Releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax, chargeable to R. Smith | 375      | 18   |
| Treasurer's Salary                                                                       | 100      | 00   |
|                                                                                          | \$18,708 | 05   |

Balance of State Tax on real &amp; personal property, \$4,863 65

## CR.

|                                                                                     | Dolls.  | Cts. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Exonerations allowed Collectors on increase of County Rates and Levies              | \$11    | 03   |
| Fees allowed Collectors on increase of County                                       | 100     | 00   |
| Paid Treasurer on increase of County Rates and Levies on Real and Personal Property | 2800    | 00   |
| Paid Pensioners                                                                     | 398     | 36   |
| Outstanding Tax                                                                     | 4,935   | 10   |
| Cash on hand                                                                        | 427     | 73   |
|                                                                                     | \$8,759 | 91   |

## CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned, AUDITORS of Adams County, do Certify, that having examined the Accounts and Vouchers of William Laub, Treasurer of said County, from the ninth day of January, 1834, to the ninth day of January, 1835, inclusive, do find a Balance due to said Treasurer of Seven Hundred and Six Dollars and Thirty-seven and half cents, exclusive of the Taxes assessed for the use of the Commonwealth, and we further certify that the above is the amount of the outstanding Tax due by the several Collectors of said County, and also the amount of Taxes assessed for 1834. Given under our hands the 9th day of January, 1835.

Joseph Fink,  
Samuel Diehl, } Auditors.  
Feb. 2. 41

## BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
Gettysburg, May 26. if

## GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:

Arndt's True Christianity.  
Fox's Book of Martyrs,  
Psalterspiel.  
Stark's Prayer Book,  
Wandelnde Seele,  
Franke's Leben,  
Haberman's Prayer-book,  
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,  
Lutheran Hymn-books,  
Reformed do.  
Gemeinschaftliche do.  
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,  
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,  
And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
Gettysburg, June 30. if

## FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner, HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,  
Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,  
LEAD IN KEGS.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. if

## Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,  
Keel's Rheumatic Plaster,  
Superior Calaisa Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,  
Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,  
A superior article of Cologne,  
Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. S. Keener, Baltimore.  
Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,  
Dr. Belz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,  
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.  
Dr. Dyott's Antibilious Pills,  
Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c. &c.  
Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,  
Lees Eye water.

A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,  
A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,  
Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. if

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER,  
May 26. if

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.  
May 26. if

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.  
May 26. if

## FRESH DRUGS.

AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur, " Gamboge,  
Cream Tartar, " Mastic,  
Epsom Salts, " Myrrh,  
Glauber do. " Tragacanth,  
Rochelle do. " Copal,  
Sulphate Quinine, " Annatoe,  
Annatto, " Sandarac,  
Aqua Fortis, " Camomory,  
Camphor, " Asafoetida,  
Calomel, " Elastic,  
Castor Oil, " Gall Aleop,  
Senna, " Isinglass,  
Manna, " Ivory Black,  
Elxivir Paregoric, " Spirits Turpentine,  
Do. Vitriol, " Iceland Moss,  
Flor Benjoin, " Opium,  
Do. Camomile, " Nutmegs,  
Fisher's Pills, " Oil Cinnamon,  
Anderson's do. " Almonds,  
Lee's do. " Aniseed,  
Hooper's do. " Cloves,  
Chapman's do. " Juniper,  
Rush's do. " Lavender,  
German do. " Peppermint,  
Liquorice Ball, " Origanum,  
Do. Root, " Pulgi,  
Borax, " Ipecacuanha,  
Arrow Root, " Magnesia,  
British Oil, " Lavender Comp.  
Antimony, " Jalap,  
Tartaric Acid, " Oil Cajaput,  
Balsam Peru, " Seneca,  
" Sulphur, " assafra,  
" Tarlington's, " Bergamot,  
Bateman's Drops, " Lemon,  
Opodeldoc, " Rosemary,  
Coccollella, " Spruce,  
Gum Arabic, " Harleum,  
" Benjoin, " Turpentine,  
" Guaiacum, " Worm Seed,  
" Shellac, " &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

## Paints, &amp; Dye-Stuffs,

## PAINT BRUSHES,

## GROCERIES, &amp;c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
Gettysburg, May 19. if

## NO IMPOSITION!

## J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE

## Rheumatic Compound, and

## INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs.—Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Epler, Jacob Cover,  
Dan'l McElree, Joshua Flaharty,  
Elizabeth Coons, T. Fringer,  
H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it.

J. WELLER.  
Oct. 20. if

French Jujube Paste, or PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. if

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.  
May 26. if

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infallible Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.  
Gettysburg, July 29. if

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.  
May 26. if

## Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, Va. July 16, 1830.  
The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.  
[Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of Judkins' Ointment, the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of]

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkins').

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description.  
2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.  
3d. Scirrhus or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in cancerous.

4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.  
5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.  
6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.

7th. Tetter of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.  
8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost. It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold.

This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain.

It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours.

The following notices on this may suffice:

COUNTING ROOM, Lombard street.

Mr. C. HERSTONS, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins').

Dr. Drish, a Druggist in Leesburg, Va. informed the subscriber that three persons had each obtained from him a pot of Judkins' Ointment, (that of the subscriber's make). After having tried it, they found it was not good, and returned it to him.

Having had much experience, for many years, in making this Ointment, and being again concerned in